

The forms may be distinguished as follows:—

1. (*Aora typica*, Kröyer.)—Basos with a tooth projecting forwards on the anterior margin; carpus longer than the propodos, but of about the same breadth.

2. (*Microdeuteropus maculatus* ♂, Chilton.)—Carpus longer and broader than propodos; meros with small tuft of setæ on posterior margin.

3. (*Microdeuteropus Mortoni*, Haswell.)—Carpus longer and broader than the propodos; meros hollowed anteriorly and with each lateral margin densely fringed with setæ; dactylos as long as propodos and with two or three tufts of setæ on concave border.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE X.

Aora typica.

[All the figures much enlarged.]

Fig. 1. First gnathopod of male, *second form* (*Microdeuteropus maculatus* ♂, Chilton).

Fig. 2. First gnathopod of male, *first form* (*Aora typica*), seen from outer side.

Fig. 3. First gnathopod of an immature specimen of the same form, seen from the inner side.

Fig. 4. First gnathopod of male, *third form* (*Microdeuteropus Mortoni*).

Fig. 5. Second gnathopod of female (*M. maculatus*).

Fig. 6. First gnathopod of female (*M. maculatus*).

XXXIV.—*Notes on Australian Lepidoptera, with Descriptions of new Species.* By RUDOLPH ROSENSTOCK, B.A.

[Plate XI.]

THE following is an account of a small collection of Lepidoptera from South Australia forwarded to the British Museum by Dr. Lucas, of Melbourne.

A number of the specimens were unfortunately in poor condition, being either broken or so much worn as to render identification difficult; and description, in the case of some possibly new species, undesirable. I am nevertheless enabled to describe twenty-eight species, in better condition than those just mentioned, as new to science.

The Microlepidoptera were well represented, as one might expect in collections from this region.

Mr. Meyrick's labours in this division of Lepidoptera afforded me much aid, though I discovered one or two

omissions of described species, as well as occasional inaccuracies in the description of the venation, hardly to be expected from so careful a worker.

Unfortunately the concluding portion of the paper on the Acophoridae has not yet reached me, and I am in consequence obliged to omit one or two species, the genera of which I believe I succeeded in identifying by the introductory tables.

In conclusion, I must express my thanks to Lord Walsingham for kindly allowing me to examine the Australian Microlepidoptera in the Zeller collection, as well as a small number of specimens received from Mr. Meyrick.

Unless where otherwise stated, single specimens only of each species were received.

RHOPALOCERA.

Lycænidæ.

IALMENUS, Hübn.

(918.) *Ialmenus evagoras*, Donovan.

Ialmenus evagoras, Donovan. Ins. New Holl. t. xxx. fig. 1 (1805).

(919.) *Ialmenus ictinus*, Hew.

Ialmenus ictinus, Hew. Ill. D. L. p. 54. n. 2, t. xxiv. figs. 6-8.

LYCÆNA, Fabr.

(707.) *Lycæna mærens*.

Closely allied to *L. erinus*, Fabr. (Don. Ins. N. Holl. pl. xxxi. fig. 3), but smaller and much darker. The wings of a dull greyish black, the blue being pronounced only on extreme base of fore wings and upon abdominal area of hind wings. Underside cinereous, differing from *erinus* (1) in the enlargement of the lower three instead of two of the submarginal row of spots; (2) in the presence on the apical region of the hind wing of a large irregular blackish-grey subapical blotch; (3) instead of the series of sagittate markings of *erinus*, the wings are traversed by three distinct parallel rows of blackish dots; (4) fringes white-spotted, resembling *Holochila anita*, Semper (Journ. d. Mus. Godeffroy, xiv. p. 163).

LUCIA, Swains.

(831.) *Lucia* ? *pyrodiscus*.

Lucia ? *pyrodiscus* ♂, Newm. MS. in B. M.

Brownish black, with a reddish-purple tinge.

Fore wings with the disk deep fiery golden metallic : hind wings duller brownish golden-yellow, without metallic sheen on the submedian area ; fringes whitish grey, with a blackish basal line, in the hind wings irrorated with brownish yellow.

Underside.—Pale whity brownish café-au-lait colour, with a series of dark fuscous paler whitish-margined markings, cordiform (in outline), and disposed in transverse rows across the wings ; two deep chocolate-brown semilunar spots on anal angle of hind wings, continued anteriorly by a row of similar but very much fainter submarginal spots, hardly distinguishable on the fore wings ; head, palpi, thorax, and abdomen blackish brown above, whitish beneath ; antennæ alternately black- and white-ringed, the clubs black, brownish red at tips and underneath.

I have referred this species to the genus *Lucia*. Butler, followed by Semper, places it and the allied species *limbaria*, Swains., = *aurifer*, Blanch., under *Zeritis* ; but I fail to see any resemblance to Boisduval's type of that genus (*Z. neriene* (Guinea), Boisduval, Sp. Gen. pl. xxii. fig. 6). The venation, too, of *Zeritis*, as represented in Boisduval's figure, is entirely different from what I observe in my species, which, on the other hand, in this respect perfectly agrees with *Lucia limbaria*. In *Zeritis* three subcostal branches are emitted from beyond the angle of the cell, while only one radial vein, presumably the lower, is figured. In *limbaria* and *aurifer* two subcostal branches only rise from a common stalk, emitted from the angle of the cell, while an upper radial vein issues from the same point, and the lower radial is emitted at the middle of the discocellular veins.

Hesperidæ.

PAMPHILA, Fabr.

(384.) *Pamphila lascivia*, n. sp. (Pl. XI. fig. 1.)

Golden brownish black ; palpi with basal and second joints covered with whitish-yellow hairs ; terminal joints black, naked ; thorax and abdomen black, with deep olivaceous yellow hairs above, pale olivaceous whitish beneath ; anal tuft deep yellow-ochreous.

Upperside.—Fore wings : inner two fifths of costal margin, interior of cell, first, second, and third subcostal branches bordered with deep golden yellow, and a submarginal band of six orange-yellow spots. Hind wings with a transverse band of oblong deep golden-yellow spots, starting from below costa near apex, and directed towards middle of abdominal margin, which, however, it does not reach.

Under surface.—Fore wings: costal border, apical region deep yellow; rest of wing brownish black; submarginal spots as above. Hind wings yellow ochreous, with a faint longitudinal brownish-black stripe, attenuated above, parallel to abdominal margin.

Expanse of wings 25 millim.; length of body 13 millim.

TRAPEZITES, Hübn.

(412.) *Trapezites symmomus*, Hübn.

Trapezites symmomus, Hübn. Zutr. ex. Schmett. figs. 225, 226.

(828.) *Trapezites iacchus*, Fabr.

Pap. iacchus, Fabr. Syst. Ent. p. 533. n. 389; Donov. Ins. New Holl. t. xxxi. fig. 1.

TELESTO, Boisd.

(829.) *Telesto ornata*, Leach.

Hesp. ornata, Leach, Zool. Misc. i. p. 126, t. lv. figs. 4, 5.

(830.) *Telesto donnyisa*, Hew.

Telesto donnyisa, Hew. Descr. Hesp. p. 39. n. 3 (1868).

(726.) *Telesto Doubledayi*, Feld.

Telesto Doubledayi, Feld. Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. xii. p. 491. n. 180 (1862); Herr.-Schäff. Ex. Schmett. fig. 112.

(393.) *Telesto scepticalis*, n. sp. (Pl. XI. fig. 2.)

Golden brownish black; head, thorax, and abdomen deep black above, covered with greenish yellowish white hairs below; antennal joints black, ringed with yellow above, below yellow, club black, below reddish brown; palpi, front of thorax, and anterior part of upperside of abdomen covered with intermingled blackish and olivaceous hairs; anal tuft brownish ochreous.

Upper surface.—Basal region of both wings covered with deep yellow hairs; fore wings with an irregularly oblong yellow discocellular mark; three connected small pale yellow subcostal spots at about three fourths length of wings, two larger well-defined yellow spots obliquely in front of and below discocellular spot, and a small sagittate spot below these a little above and beyond middle of hind margin. Hind wings with a single large yellow oblong discocellular spot. Fringes all deep yellow, alternately mixed with black.

Underside.—Fore wings: costal region and upper portion of wing brownish ochreous; rest of wing blackish, except at inner

margin, which is olivaceous yellow; upper two thirds of outer margin bordered by a greyish-blue (glaucous) elliptical patch.

Hind wings reddish brown, clouded with greyish blue, with a paler, whitish-brown, broad, angulated median band, not reaching costa or hind margin, and bordered anteriorly and posteriorly by a row of grey-blue deeply brown-ringed inter-neural spots, those of the inner row fainter and less distinct.

Expanse of wings $26\frac{1}{2}$ millim.; length of body 14 millim.

HETEROCERA.

Hepialidæ.

Three much worn specimens only have come to hand, the species being quite undeterminable.

Two specimens (635) are apparently male and female, perhaps of *Fraüs simulans* (Stephens, MSS., Walk. Cat. vii. p. 1564).

The other specimen (365) is much larger and also a *Fraüs*.

Cossidæ.

COSSUS, Fabr.

Cossus ligatus, Walk.

Cossus ligatus, Walk. B. M. Cat. L. H. Suppl. ii. p. 585.

Also a much worn specimen.

Castniidæ.

SYNEMON, Doubl.

(724.) *Synemon hesperioides*, Feld.

Synemon hesperioides, Feld. Novara Heterocera, pl. lxxxii. fig. 12.

Agaristidæ.

AGARISTA, Leach.

(206.) *Agarista affinis*, Boisd.

Agarista affinis, Boisd. Voy. de l'Astrolabe, pt. i., Lep. p. 177.

Zygænidæ.

SYNTOMIS, Ochs.

(424.) *Syntomis aperta* ♀, Walk.

Syntomis aperta ♀, Walk. l. c. Suppl. i. p. 72.

Lithosiidæ.

ASURA, Walk.

(220.) *Asura cervicalis*, Walk.

Asura cervicalis, Walk. l. c. ii. p. 484.

EUTANE, Walk.

(290.) *Eutane lydia*, Donovan.

Lithosia lydia, Donovan. Ins. New Holl. pl. xl. fig. 1.

TIGRIOIDES, Butl.

Tigrioides, Butl. Trans. Ent. Soc. 1877, p. 359.

(763.) *Tigrioides transversa* ♂, Walk.

Lithosia transversa, Walk. l. c.

Walker describes a single female. I have little doubt that no. 763, which is rather rubbed, is the male of this species; the markings agree perfectly. Herrich-Schäffer's *Lithosia histrionica* (Exot. Schm. fig. 440) is a synonym of Butler's type of the genus (*Setina alterna*, Walk.).

TERMESSA, Walk.

(274.) *Termessa læta*, Walk.

Termessa læta, Walk. l. c. vii. p. 1689.

MOSODA, Walk.

(618.) *Mosoda anartoides*, Walk.

Mosoda anartoides, Walk. l. c. Suppl. v. p. 1899.

(445.) *Mosoda consolatrix*, n. sp.

This species closely resembles *Halone sobria*, Walk., Natal. I failed to detect any essential generic differences between the latter genus and *Mosoda*.

Head, antennæ, thorax, and abdomen greyish fuscous; hind tibiæ pale whitish ochreous, naked, with four spines.

Fore wings greyish brown, irrorated with whitish grey, and with some obscure indefinite dark brownish maculate bands.

Hind wings stramineous yellow; apex suffused with greyish fuscous.

A worn specimen. Expanse 22 millim.

(224.) *Mosoda jocularis* ♂, n. sp. (Pl. XI. fig. 6.)

Head black, with lateral white spots; antennæ strongly
Ann. & Mag. N. Hist. Ser. 5. Vol. xvi. 26

pubescent, dark fuscous; palpi obliquely ascendant, black; proboscis strong, reddish amber-coloured; thorax greyish black, with lateral patches of white scales; collar white; tegulæ blackish, edged with long whitish hairs; legs dark greyish, hind tibiæ and tarsi yellow; abdomen deep yellow, smoky black near base.

Fore wings white, yellow-tinged along hind margin, with a falciform blackish basal mark commencing upon costa, but not reaching hind margin; a black transverse line from costa at two fifths of its length, attenuated posteriorly; a well-defined black circular discocellular dot, with a small blackish costal spot above and an indistinct sagittate mark below; an irregular submarginal band with outward angular projections abutting upon the narrow, blackish, hind marginal border.

Hind wings pale stramineous yellow; apex suffused with black, and a small blackish discocellular spot.

Expanse of wings 20 millim.; length of body 7 millim.

PHILENORA, n. g.

Antennæ of male strongly pectinated; palpi short, clothed with appressed hairs, porrected, hardly projecting beyond head; face obtusely conical; proboscis strong; thorax subovate, moderately convex, with prominent collar and short side tegulæ; abdomen slender, not extending beyond hind wings in male, with strong anal tuft. Fore wings subtriangular, with rounded apex, oblique outer and slightly sinuate inner margins.

Allied to *Mosoda*, Walk., but differing in the strongly pectinated antennæ, which are merely pubescent in the latter genus, and in the neuration of the fore wings, vein 10 (second subcostal branch) being emitted at upper angle of cell from same point as 9 and the common stalk of 7 and 8, and 11 from the anterior fourth of the cell; whereas in *Mosoda* 10 rises from the subcostal from before the angle of the cell, and 11 behind it from posterior third to half of cell.

(18.) *Philenora undulosa* ♂, Walk.

Acontia undulosa, Walk. l. c. xii. p. 797.

Walker wrongly described the female of this species as an *Acontia*. I was therefore obliged, in the absence of any other corresponding Lithosiid genus, to create a new one for its reception.

The male of this species, besides difference of antennal characters and smaller size, has the white ground-colour of the fore wings somewhat obscured by grey, rendering the transverse markings fainter. Expanse 22 millim.

Liparidæ.

EUPROCTIS, Hübn.

(228.) *Euproctis obsoleta* ♂, Fabr.

(354.) *Euproctis obsoleta* ♀, Fabr.

Bombyx obsoleta, Fabr. Syst. Ent. p. 579. n. 77; *Donov. Ins. New Holl.*
pl. xxxv. fig. 1.

Liparis obsoleta, Boisd. Voy. de l'Astrolabe, pt. 1, Lep. p. 218.

THALAINA, Walk.

(650.) *Thalaina inscripta*, Walk.

Thalaina inscripta, Walk. l. c. iii. p. 661.

Plusargyria principiaria, Herr.-Schäff. Exot. Schmett. fig. 440.

Walker's description was published in 1855; Herrich-Schäffer's figure appeared in 1856, and his name is therefore a synonym.

LERNA, Walk.

Lerna nivosa, Walk.

Lerna nivosa, Walk. l. c. Suppl. iii. p. 805.

Placed by Walker among the Anthophilidæ, but undoubtedly a Liparid.

EPICOMA, Hübn.

Marane, Walk. l. c. Suppl. ii. p. 397.

Epicoma pontificalis ♀, n. sp.

Closely resembles *Epicoma contristis*, Hübn. Zutr. ex. Schmett. iii. figs. 217 and 218, but differs (1) in the outer border of the yellow discal suffusion on the under surface of the fore wings being quite straight instead of notched in the middle; (2) in the absence on the under surface of the hind wing of a yellow submarginal band inside of the yellow border (in this character it agrees with *Bombyx tristis* ♀, Lewin, Lepid. Ins. N. S. Wales, pl. viii. fig. 4, in which, however, this band is absent on the front wing also); (3) in the abdomen having only a single yellow spot placed on the middle of the dorsal surface.

SITINA, Walk.

(420.) *Sitina*, sp.

A much worn and quite undeterminable specimen.

SEZERIS (*Cebysa*), Walk.

(281.) *Sezeris conflectella*, Walk.

Sezeris conflectella, Walk. l. c. xxviii. p. 509.

Described as a Tineid.

Lasiocampidæ.

OPSIRRHINA, Walk.

(325.) *Opsirrhina obscura*, Walk.

Lebeda obscura, Walk. l. c. vi. p. 1464.

Two specimens, a male and a female.

PTEROLOCERA, Walk.

(86.) *Pterolocera amplicornis*, Walk.

Pterolocera amplicornis, Walk. l. c. iv. p. 885.

COLUSSA, Walk.

(269.) *Colussa simplex*, Walk.

Darala simplex, Walk. l. c. iv. p. 891.

(217.) *Colussa basigera*, Walk.

Darala basigera, Walk. l. c. Suppl. ii. p. 372.

Darala undulata, Feld. Novara Het. pl. xviii. fig. 11.

(56.) *Colussa vinosa*, n. sp.

Purplish vinous red, irrorated with black and ochreous yellow. Head, palpi, and thorax dark sienna-red; antennæ pale-grey whitish; legs pale yellowish grey, speckled with greyish black.

Upperside.—Fore wings with the submarginal area densely irrorated with ochreous yellow, and with two faint, parallel, punctiform, submarginal, zigzag lines. Two black punctiform discal spots, an inner one within the cell, and an outer one upon the middle of the discocellular vein. Hind wings somewhat paler than fore wings, with markings similar; abdominal margin with pale reddish-brown hairs; fringes pale vinous reddish.

Underside.—Paler, with markings on both wings similar, but more distinct. Expanse 45 millim.

The specimen had no body and was much worn.

NATAXA, Walk.

(420.) *Nataxa flavifascia*, Walk.

Nataxa flavifascia, Walk. l. c. v. p. 1179.

Described among Drepanulidæ, but undoubtedly a Lasio-campid of the *Limacodes* group.

[To be continued.]

XXXV.—*Note on Laceripora cribrosa, Eichwald.* By ROBERT ETHERIDGE, Jun., and ARTHUR H. FOORD, F.G.S.

WE desire to make a correction in the name of the genus to which we assigned *Laceripora cribrosa*, Eichw.* It was described in our paper as a *Chaetetes*; but Prof. H. A. Nicholson, who has recently returned from Esthonia, Russia, has brought a number of specimens of it, sections of which show incontestably that it is not a *Chaetetes*, but a highly perforated Favositoid Coral. We are of opinion, moreover, that Eichwald's generic name should be retained. The sections which were prepared to illustrate our paper showed no trace of mural perforations, owing, in a great measure, to the unsatisfactory state of preservation of the only examples available at the time. The accompanying woodcut shows the true characters of this interesting form, as seen in a vertical section.



In this the unusually large size of the mural pores is apparent, and they impart that peculiar appearance to the cells which

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